REMARKS

1. Status of the Claims

Claims 5–20 were pending in the application. Claims 5 and 15–20 have been cancelled without prejudice. Claims 6–14 have been amended to clarify the invention, and claims 21–27 have been added. Support for the claim amendments and new claims is found in the originally filed specification, including the originally filed claims. No new matter has been added. Upon entry of the present amendment, claims 6–14 and 21–27 will be pending.

2. The Double Patenting Rejection Should Be Withdrawn

Claims 5-20 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as allegedly being unpatentable over claims 1-4 of pending Application No. 10/542,168 to Kim *et al.*

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection. But, solely to promote the allowance of the case and without acquiescing to the Examiner's rejection, a terminal disclaimer over Application No. 10/542,168 is submitted herewith. Thus, Applicants respectfully request that the nonstatutory obviousness-type patenting rejection be withdrawn.

3. Art Rejections

The Office Action rejected claims 5–20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being obvious over United States Patent No. 3,531,265 to Dille *et al.* ("Dille") in view of KR 1999-0080808 to Hong *et al.* ("Hong '808"). The Office Action has rejected claims 5–20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being obvious over United States Patent No. 4,439,349 to Everett *et al.* ("Everett") in view of Hong '808. Applicants respectfully traverse.

The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Everett In View Of Hong '808

New independent claim 21 is directed to a method for deodorization using one or more of nano carbon balls, comprising contacting one or more of the nano carbon balls with a malodorous substance, wherein the malodorous substance is absorbed in the mesoporous shell or the hollow core of one or more of the nano carbon balls, and wherein the step of contacting deodorizes the malodorous substance. Support for new claims 21-27 is found in the originally filed specification, for example, at p. 1, ll. 10–17; p. 2, ll. 5–8; p. 3, ll. 12–25; p. 7, ll. 17 – p. 8, ll. 2; and p. 12, ll. 12–14. Independent claim 21 recites the limitations of cancelled claims 15 and 16, *i.e.*, that the nano carbon ball for deodorization comprises a mesoporous shell having a thickness of 50 nm to 500 nm and a hollow core having a diameter

of 10 nm to 1,000 nm. Therefore, no new matter has been added. Claims 6–14 have been amended to be dependent from new claim 21.

Neither Everett nor Hong '808, taken singly or in combination, teaches or suggests Applicants' metal-impregnated nano carbon balls or Applicants' claimed method of using the nano carbon balls for deodorization. Applicants respectfully point out that Everett does not teach or suggest Applicants' nano carbon balls, said carbon nano ball comprising a mesoporous shell with a thickness of 50 nm to 500 nm and having a hollow core with a diameter of 10 nm to 1,000 nm. Everett's mesoporous carbon is an entirely different structure. Everett seeks to provide a structure have mesoscale size pores by stacking solid spherical carbon particles in an ordered arrangement such that the spaces between the solid particles, referred to as interstitial pores, have the desired dimensions. Specifically, Everett discloses "an adsorbant wide pore carbon comprising a form-stable assembly of a family of contiguous spheroidal (preferably spherical or oblate spherical) carbon particles wherein *the surfaces of adjacent contiguous particles define interstitial pores*" (*see* Everett at col. 1, ll. 61-66, emphasis added). In particular, Everett seeks to overcome the drawbacks of the prior art that did not provide means for packing carbon particles in a regular assembly (*Id.* at col. 1, ll. 34-40). Everett's form-stable assembly is formed by depositing carbonisable solid polymer particles in the desired arrangement, heating the assembly to cause partial degradation of the polymer to create the contiguous form-stable assembly (*i.e.*, to get the carbon particles to link at a point), and then heating the form-stable assembly to carbonize the polymer (*Id.* at col. 3, ll. 32-51; *see also* the Example at col. 5, ll. 27-68). According to Everett, the size of such interstitial pores "can be changed in a pre-determinable way by selective variation of the size of the particles" (*Id.* at col. 2, ll. 14-16). Specifically, "[t]he useful size of a foramen[1] is a dimension of major importance in that it has a major affect on the ability of material to diffuse into and out from the interstitial pores" (*Id.* at col. 2, ll. 37-40). In sum, Everett has provided an assembly of contiguous solid carbon particles, *i.e.*, particles that touch or contact at a point, such that the space between the particles has a mesoporous pore size, and such that the assembly does not come apart (*i.e.*, the assembly is form-stable).

The Examiner asserts that "[s]ince the carbon spheres are made by making a spherical

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[1] Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary (1970) defines a foramen as: "a small opening, perforation, or orifice" (*see* page 326).

template, polymerizing a carbonizable polymer over the template, and then carbonizing the carbonizable polymer and degrading the template (example), which is the same as the method of instant specification, the carbon spheres of the art are understood to be hollow, and to have a shell size commensurate with that of instantly claimed carbon spheres." Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner' assertion that Everett teaches degrading a template to produce hollow carbon spheres. As pointed out above, Everett teaches heating the assembly of deposited polymer particles to cause *partial* degradation of the polymer in order to create the contiguous form-stable assembly, *i.e.*, to create an assembly where the spheres does not separate (*see, e.g., Id.* at col. 3, ll. 32-51; *see also* the Example at col. 5, ll. 27-68). Furthermore, Everett's carbon particles are not hollow. Everett provides an assembly having interstitial pores between solid carbon particles by stacking an arrangement of polymer particles and producing a non-separable contact between the solid particles. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to derive Applicants' nano carbon balls based on the disclosure of Everett's form-stable assembly of solid carbon particles. Thus, Everett does not teach or suggest Applicant's claimed nano carbon balls. Furthermore, the disclosure in Hong '808 of impregnating microporous activated carbon systems does not cure the deficiencies of Everett. Therefore, Applicants submit that the combined teachings of Everett and Hong '808 do not render obvious Applicants' claimed method of using metal-impregnated nano carbon balls for deodorization.

Accordingly, for at least these reasons, claims 5-20 and new claims 21-27 are not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of Everett and Hong '808. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Dille In View Of Hong '808

Neither Dille nor Hong '808, taken singly or in combination, teaches or suggests Applicants' claimed metal-impregnated nano carbon balls or Applicants' claimed method of using the nano carbon balls for deodorization. Applicants respectfully point out that Dille does not teach or suggest Applicants' nano carbon balls, each carbon nano ball having a mesoporous shell having a thickness of 50 nm to 500 nm and a hollow core having a diameter of 10 nm to 1,000 nm. Dille teaches a method of removing entrained particulate carbon from the gas stream of raw synthesis gas for re-use as feedstock to produce more synthesis gas (*see* Dille at col. 2, ll. 40–46). The particulate carbon is a by-product from the production of the synthesis gas (*Id.* at col. 1, ll. 57–67). Dille's synthesis gas is produced by partial oxidation of a feedstock comprising a mixture of hydrocarbon oil and a concentrated iron hydroxide

flocced carbon-water slurry at a temperature of 1800-3000°F (*Id.* at col. 1, ll. 11–27 and col. 3, ll. 40 – col. 4, ll. 9). That is, Dille's synthesis gas is formed from the combustion of a hydrocarbon. Dille's particulate carbon is one of the by-products of the combustion process, *i.e.*, a result of the incomplete combustion of the hydrocarbon (col. 4, ll. 10–16). As disclosed in Hong '808, a simple activated carbon is a solid substance obtained by incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons (*see* Hong '808 at page 4, ll. 23 – page 5, line7). Therefore, according to the disclosure in Hong '808, the by-product particulate carbon disclosed in Dille is an activated carbon. As a result, Applicants' nano carbon balls would not be rendered obvious based on the disclosure of Dille's activated particulate carbon. The Examiner asserts that Dille's particulate carbon is understood to be a mesoporous carbon based on its particle size and its high surface area. But as disclosed on page 5, ll. 1–5 of Hong '808, an activated carbon has a tremendously large surface area, even though it does not have a mesoporous structure. Furthermore, Applicants' nano barbon balls is at least about 110 nm in diameter (*i.e.*, a mesoporous shell about 50 nm thick surrounding a hollow core about 10 nm in diameter), which is much larger than Dille's 70 nm particulate carbon. As disclosed on page 3, ll. 17–19 of the application, Applicants developed the method of deodorization using the metal-impregnated nano carbon balls to overcome the limitations of impregnated activated carbon, where the deodorizing ability tends to deteriorate due to clogging of the pores. Therefore, the disclosure in Hong '808 of impregnating microporous activated carbon systems does not cure the deficiencies of Dille. Applicants submit that the combined teachings of Dille and Hong '808 do not render obvious Applicants' claimed method of deodorization using metal-impregnated nano carbon balls.

Accordingly, for at least these reasons, claims 5-20 and new claims 21-27 are not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of Everett and Hong '808. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully request that the foregoing amendments and remarks be made of record in the file of the above-identified application. Applicants believe that each ground for rejection has been successfully overcome or obviated, and that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. Withdrawal of the rejections, and allowance of the application, are respectfully requested. If any issues remain in connection herewith, the Examiner is respectfully invited to telephone the undersigned to discuss the same.

No fee is believed due in connection with this response. In the event that a fee is required, please charge any such fees to Jones Day Deposit Account No. 50-3013.

Respectfully submitted,

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involve prohibition, exclusion, omission, failure, neglect, or refusal ⟨*for*say⟩ **2** : destructively or detrimentally ⟨*for*storm⟩ **3** : completely : excessively : to exhaustion : to pieces ⟨*for*spent⟩

fora *pl of* FORUM

¹**for·age** \'fȯr-ij, 'fär-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *forre* fodder, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *fuotar* food, fodder — more at FOOD] **1** : food for animals esp. when taken by browsing or grazing **2** [*t*/*forage*] : the act of foraging : search for provisions

²**forage** *vt* **1 a** : to strip of provisions : collect forage from **b** *archaic* : SPOIL, PLUNDER **2** : to secure by foraging ⟨*foraged* a chicken for the feast⟩ ~ *vi* **1** : to wander in search of forage or food **2** : to secure forage (as for horses) by stripping the country **3** : RAVAGE, RAID **4** : to make a search : RUMMAGE — **for·ag·er** *n*

forage acre *n* : a unit of grazing value equivalent to one acre of land entirely covered with herbage that can be completely utilized by grazing animals

fo·ram \'fȯr-əm, 'fȯr-\ *n* : FORAMINIFER

fo·ra·men \fə-'rā-mən\ *n, pl* **fo·ram·i·na** \-'ram-ə-nə\ *or* **fo·ra·mens** \-'rā-mənz\ [L *foramin-, foramen*, fr. *forare* to bore — more at BORE] : a small opening, perforation, or orifice : FENESTRA — **fo·ram·i·nal** \fə-'ram-ən-ᵊl\ *or* **fo·ram·i·nous** \-ə-nəs\ *adj*

foramen mag·num \fə-,rā-mən-'mag-nəm\ *n* [NL, lit., great opening] : the opening in the skull through which the spinal cord passes to become the medulla oblongata

for·a·min·i·fer \,fȯr-ə-'min-ə-fər, ,fär-\ *n* : any of an order (Foraminifera) of large chiefly marine rhizopods usu. having calcareous shells that often are perforated with minute holes for protrusion of slender pseudopodia and form the bulk of chalk and nummulitic limestone — **fo·ra·mi·nif·er·al** \fə-,ram-ə-'nif-(ə-)rəl; ,fȯr-ə-mə-'nif-, ,fär-\ *or* **fo·ra·mi·nif·er·ous** \-(ə-)rəs\ *adj*

for and *conj, obs* : and also

for·as·much as \'fȯr-əz-,məch-əz\ *conj* : in consideration that : seeing that : SINCE

¹**for·ay** \'fȯr-,ā\ *vb* [ME *forrayen*, fr. MF *forrer*, fr. *forre*] *vt, archaic* : to ravage in search of spoils : PILLAGE ~ *vi* : to make a raid ⟨~*ed* briefly into enemy territory⟩ — **for·ay·er** *n*

²**foray** *n* : a sudden or irregular invasion or attack for war or spoils : RAID

forb \'fȯ(ə)rb\ *n* [Gk *phorbē* fodder, food, fr. *pherbein* to graze; akin to OE *beorgan* to taste] : an herb other than grass : WEED

¹**for·bear** \fȯr-'ba(ə)r, fər-, -'be(ə)r\ *vb* **for·bore** \-'bō(ə)r, -'bȯ(ə)r\ **for·borne** \-'bō(ə)rn, -'bȯ(ə)rn\ **for·bear·ing** [ME *forberen*, fr. OE *forberan*, fr. *for-* + *beran* to bear] *vt* **1** *obs* : to bear with : ENDURE **2** *obs* : to leave alone : SHUN ⟨~ his presence —Shak.⟩ **3** *obs* : to do without **4** : to refrain from : abstain or desist from ~ *vi* **1** : to hold back : ABSTAIN **2** : to control oneself when provoked : be patient **syn** see REFRAIN — **for·bear·er** *n*

²**forbear** *var of* FOREBEAR

for·bear·ance \fȯr-'bar-ən(t)s, fər-, -'ber-\ *n* **1** : a refraining from the enforcement of something that is due **2** : the act of forbearing : PATIENCE **3** : the quality of being forbearing : LENIENCY

¹**for·bid** \fər-'bid, fȯr-\ *vt* **for·bade** \-'bad, -'bād\ *or* **for·bad** \-'bad\ **for·bid·den** \-'bid-ᵊn\ **for·bid·ding** [ME *forbidden*, fr. OE *forbēodan*, fr. *for-* + *bēodan* to bid — more at BID] **1** : to command against : PROHIBIT **2 a** : to exclude or warn off by express command **b** : to bar from use ⟨cameras are *forbidden*⟩ **3** : to hinder or prevent as if by an effectual command — **for·bid·der** *n*

syn PROHIBIT, INTERDICT, INHIBIT: FORBID implies absolute proscription and expected obedience and suggests the restraint of a parent, physician, or teacher; PROHIBIT implies more generality and impersonality and suggests statutes or ordinances; INTERDICT implies prohibition by civil or ecclesiastical authority usu. for a given time or a declared purpose; INHIBIT implies the imposition of restraint or restriction by authority or by the exigencies of time or situation or the operation of often involuntary self-restraint

²**forbid** *adj, archaic* : ACCURSED ⟨he shall live a man ~ —Shak.⟩

for·bid·dance \fər-'bid-ᵊn(t)s, fȯr-\ *n* : the act of forbidding

for·bid·ding *adj* **1** : such as to make approach or passage difficult or impossible **2** : DISAGREEABLE, REPELLENT — **for·bid·ding·ly** \-iŋ-lē\ *adv* — **for·bid·ding·ness** *n*

forbode *var of* FOREBODE

¹**for·by** *or* **for·bye** \fȯr-'bī\ *prep* [ME *forby*, prep. & adv., fr. *fore-* + *by*] **1** *archaic* **a** : PAST **b** : NEAR **2** *chiefly Scot* : BESIDES

²**forby** *or* **forbye** *adv, chiefly Scot* : in addition : BESIDES

¹**force** \'fō(ə)rs, 'fō(ə)rs\ *n, often attrib* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *fortia*, fr. L *fortis* strong] **1 a** : strength or energy exerted or brought to bear : cause of motion or change ⟨~*s* of nature⟩ : active power **b** : moral or mental strength **c** (1) : capacity to persuade or convince (2) : legal efficacy ⟨that law is still in ~⟩ **2 a** : military strength **b** (1) : a body (as of troops or ships) assigned to a military purpose (2) *pl* : the whole military strength (as of a nation) **c** : a body of persons available for a particular end ⟨labor ~⟩ **d** : an individual or group having the power of effective action **3** : violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted upon or against a person or thing **4** : an agency or influence that if applied to a free body results chiefly in an acceleration of the body and sometimes in elastic deformation and other effects **syn** see POWER — **force·less** \-ləs\ *adj*

²**force** *vt* **1** : to do violence to; *esp* : RAPE **2** : to compel by physical, moral, or intellectual means : COERCE **3** : to make or cause through natural or logical necessity ⟨*forced* to admit he was right⟩ **4 a** : to attain to or effect against resistance or inertia ⟨~ your way through⟩ **b** : to impose or thrust urgently, importunately, or inexorably **5** : to achieve or win by strength in struggle or violence: **a** : to win one's way into ⟨~ a castle⟩ ⟨*forced* the mountain passes⟩ **b** : to break open or through ⟨~ a lock⟩ **6 a** : to raise or accelerate to the utmost ⟨*forcing* the pace⟩ **b** : to produce only with unnatural or unwilling effort ⟨*forced* laughter⟩ **c** : to wrench, strain, or use (language) with marked unnaturalness and lack of ease **7 a** : to hasten the rate of progress or growth of ⟨a *forced* march⟩ **b** : to bring (as plants) to maturity out of the normal season ⟨*forcing* lilies for the Easter trade⟩ **8** : to induce (as a particular bid or play by another player) in a card game by some conventional act, play, bid, or response **9 a** : to cause (a runner in baseball) to be put out through the necessity of leaving a base and attempting to advance to the next one **b** : to cause (a run) to be scored in baseball by giving a base on balls when the bases are full — **force·er** *n*

syn COMPEL, COERCE, CONSTRAIN, OBLIGE: FORCE is the general term and implies the overcoming of resistance by the exertion of strength, power, weight, stress, or duress; COMPEL typically requires a personal object and suggests the working of an irresistible force; COERCE suggests overcoming resistance or unwillingness by actual or threatened violence or pressure; CONSTRAIN suggests the effect of a force or circumstance that limits freedom of action or choice; OBLIGE implies the constraint of necessity, law, or duty

— **force one's hand** : to cause one to act precipitously : force one to reveal his purpose or intention

forced \'fō(ə)rst, 'fō(ə)rst\ *adj* **1** : compelled by force : INVOLUNTARY **2** : done or produced with effort, exertion, or pressure — **forced·ly** \'fōr-səd-lē, fōr-; 'fōrst-lē, 'fōrst-\ *adv*

force feed *n* : a lubricating system (as in an internal-combustion engine) in which the lubricant is supplied under pressure

force–feed \'fōrs-'fēd, 'fōrs-\ *vt* : to feed (as an animal) by forcible administration of food

force·ful \'fōrs-fəl, 'fōrs-\ *adj* : possessing or filled with force : VIGOROUS — **force·ful·ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **force·ful·ness** *n*

force ma·jeure \,fōr-smä-'zhər, ,fōr-\ *n* [F] : superior or irresistible force

force·meat \'fōr-,smēt, 'fōr-\ *n* [*force* (alter. of *farce*) + *meat*] : finely chopped and highly seasoned meat or fish that is either served alone or used as a stuffing — called also *farce*

for·ceps \'fōr-səps\ *n, pl* **forceps** [L, fr. *formus* warm + *capere* to take — more at WARM, HEAVE] : an instrument for grasping, holding firmly, or exerting traction upon objects esp. for delicate operations (as by jewelers or surgeons) — **for·ceps·like** \-,līk\ *adj*

force pump *n* : a pump with a solid piston for drawing and forcing through valves a liquid (as water) to a considerable height above the pump or under a considerable pressure

forc·ible \'fōr-sə-bəl, 'fōr-\ *adj* **1** : effected by force used against opposition or resistance **2** : characterized by force, efficiency, or energy : POWERFUL — **forc·i·ble·ness** *n* — **forc·i·bly** \-blē\ *adv*

¹**ford** \'fō(ə)rd, 'fȯ(ə)rd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *fjörthr* fiord, L *portus* port, OE *faran* to go — more at FARE] : a shallow part of a body of water that may be crossed by wading

²**ford** *vt* : to cross (a body of water) by wading — **ford·able** \'fōrd-ə-bəl, 'fōrd-\ *adj*

for·do *or* **fore·do** \fȯr-'dü, fōr-\ *vt* [ME *fordōn*, fr. OE *fordōn*, fr. *for-* + *dōn* to do] **1** *archaic* : to do away with : DESTROY **2** : to overcome with fatigue : EXHAUST ⟨quite *fordone* with the heat⟩

¹**fore** \'fō(ə)r, 'fȯ(ə)r\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *for*] **1** *obs* : FORMERLY **2** : in, toward, or adjacent to the front : FORWARD

²**fore** *also* **'fore** *prep* **1** *chiefly dial* : BEFORE **2** : in the presence of

³**fore** *adj* [*fore-*] **1** : prior in order of occurrence : FORMER **2** : situated in front of something else : FORWARD

⁴**fore** *n* **1** : FRONT **2** : something that occupies a front position

⁵**fore** *interj* [prob. short for *before*] — used by a golfer to warn anyone within range of the probable line of flight of his ball

fore- *comb form* [ME *for-, fore-*, fr. OE *fore-*, fr. *fore*, adv.] **1 a** : earlier : beforehand ⟨*fore*see⟩ **b** : occurring earlier : occurring beforehand ⟨*fore*payment⟩ **2 a** : situated at the front : in front ⟨*fore*leg⟩ **b** : front part of (something specified) ⟨*fore*arm⟩

fore and aft *adv* **1** : lengthwise of a ship : from stem to stern **2** : in, at, or toward both the bow and stern

fore–and–aft \,fōr-ə-'naft, ,fōr-\ *adj* **1** : lying, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a ship or other construction : LONGITUDINAL **2** : having no square sails

fore–and–aft·er \-'naf-tər\ *n* : a ship with a fore-and-aft rig; *esp* : SCHOONER

fore–and–aft rig *n* : a sailing-ship rig in which most or all of the sails are not attached to yards but are bent to gaffs or set on the masts or on stays amidships

¹**fore·arm** \(')fōr-'ärm, (')fōr-\ *vt* : to arm in advance : PREPARE

²**fore·arm** \'fōr-,ärm, 'fōr-\ *n* : the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist; *also* : the corresponding part in other vertebrates

fore·bear *or* **for·bear** \'fōr-,ba(ə)r, 'fōr-, -,be(ə)r\ *n* [ME (Sc) *forebear*, fr. *fore-* + *-bear* (fr. *been* to be)] : ANCESTOR, FOREFATHER — usu. used in pl.

fore·bode *also* **for·bode** \fōr-'bōd, fōr-\ *vt* **1** : FORETELL, PORTEND ⟨such heavy air ~*s* storm⟩ **2** : to have an inward conviction of (as coming ill or misfortune) ~ *vi* : AUGUR, PREDICT — **fore·bod·er** *n*

¹**fore·bod·ing** *n* : an omen, prediction, or presentiment esp. of coming evil : PORTENT

²**foreboding** *adj* : indicative of or marked by foreboding — **fore·bod·ing·ly** \-iŋ-lē\ *adv* — **fore·bod·ing·ness** *n*

fore·brain \'fōr-,brān, 'fōr-\ *n* **1** : the anterior of the three primary divisions of the developing vertebrate brain **2 a** : the part of the brain of the adult that develops from the embryonic forebrain and includes the telencephalon and diencephalon **b** : TELENCEPHALON

¹**fore·cast** \'fōr-,kast, 'fōr-\ *vb* **forecast** *or* **fore·cast·ed**; **fore·cast·ing** *vt* **1** *archaic* : to plan ahead : SCHEME **2 a** : to calculate or predict (some future event or condition) usu. as a result of rational study and analysis of available pertinent data; *esp* : to predict (weather conditions) on the basis of correlated meteorological observations **b** : to indicate as likely to occur **3** : to serve as a forecast of : PRESAGE ~ *vi* : to calculate the future **syn** see FORETELL — **fore·cast·er** *n*

²**forecast** *n* **1** *obs* **a** : previous determination **b** : PLAN, DESIGN **2** *archaic* : foresight of consequences and provision against them : FORETHOUGHT **3** : a prophecy, estimate, or prediction of a future happening or condition

fore·cas·tle \'fōk-səl; fōr-,kas-əl, 'fōr-\ *n* **1** : the part of the upper deck of a ship forward of the foremast or of the fore channels **2** : the forward part of a merchantman where the sailors live

fore·close \fōr-'klōz, fōr-\ *vb* [ME *forclosen*, fr. OF *forclos*, pp. of *forclore*, fr. *fors* outside (fr. L *foris*) + *clore* to close — more at FORUM] *vt* **1** : to shut out : DEBAR **2** : to hold exclusively **3** : to deal with or close in advance **4** : to subject to foreclosure proceedings ~ *vi* : to foreclose a mortgage

fore·clo·sure \-'klō-zhər\ *n* : an act or instance of foreclosing; *specif* : a legal proceeding that bars or extinguishes a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate

fore·deck \'fōr-,dek, 'fōr-\ *n* : the forepart of a ship's main deck

foredo *var of* FORDO

¹**fore·doom** \'fōr-,düm, 'fōr-\ *n, archaic* : consignment in advance to a particular fate : DESTINY

²**fore·doom** \fōr-'düm, fōr-\ *vt* : to doom beforehand

fore·face \'fōr-,fās, 'fōr-\ *n* : the part of the head of a quadruped that is in front of the eyes

fore·fa·ther \'fōr-,fäth-ər, 'fōr-\ *n* **1** : ANCESTOR 1a **2** : a person

of an earlier period and comm
fore·feel \(')fōr-'fē(ə)l, (')fōr-
forefend *var of* FORFEND
fore·fin·ger \'fōr-,fiŋ-gər, 'fō
— called also *index finger*
fore·foot \'fōr-,fůt, 'fōr-\ *n* **1**
ruped or multiped **2** : the
and keel meet
fore·front \-,frənt\ *n* : the fo
foregather *var of* FORGATHER
¹**fore·go** \fōr-'gō, fōr-\ *vt* : t
\-'gō(-ə)r\ *n*
²**forego** *var of* FORGO
fore·go·ing \-'gō-iŋ, -'gȯ(-)iŋ
CEDING
fore·gone \'fōr-,gȯn, 'fōr- *also*
foregone conclusion *n* **1** : a c
or examination **2** : an inevit
fore·ground \'fōr-,graůnd, 'fō
sentation that is nearest to a
position of prominence : FORE
fore·gut \-,gət\ *n* : the anteri
vertebrate embryo that deve
stomach, and extreme anterio
¹**fore·hand** \'fōr-,hand, 'fōr-
: ADVANTAGE **2** : the part of
is before the rider **3** : a fore
(as in tennis or racquets); *also*
which such strokes are made
²**forehand** *adv* : with a forehar
³**forehand** *adj* **1** *obs* : done
advance : PRIOR **2** : made wi
of the hand turned in the
which the hand is moving
stroke⟩
fore·hand·ed \'fōr-'han-dəd, '
: THRIFTY, PRUDENT **b** : comf
HAND 2 — **fore·hand·ed·ly** *a*
fore·head \'fȯr-əd, 'fär-; 'fōr-,
above the eyes **2** : the front
fore·hoof \'fōr-,hůf, 'fōr-, -,hů
for·eign \'fȯr-ən, 'fär-\ *adj* [M
the outside, fr. L *foris* outside
side a place or country; *esp*
2 : born in, belonging to, or ch
other than the one under co
proceeding from some other p
under consideration **4** : alie
pertinent **5** : related to or
curring in an abnormal situati
introduced from without **7** :
political unit (as a state) **sy**
\-ən-nəs\ *n*
foreign bill *n* : a bill of exch
within a particular jurisdiction
for·eign·er \'fȯr-ə-nər, 'fär-\ *n*
allegiance to a foreign country
foreign exchange *n* **1** : a pro
tween persons residing in diffe
or current short-term credit i
for·eign·ism \'fȯr-ə-,niz-əm,
foreign language or people; *sp*
foreign minister *n* : a gover
¹**fore·judge** *or* **for·judge** \fər-
MF *forjugler*, fr. *fors* outside
expel, oust, or put out by judg
²**fore·judge** \(')fōr-'jəj, (')fōr-
fore·know \(')fōr-'nō, (')fōr-\
: know beforehand **syn** see FOR
fore·la·dy \'fōr-,lād-ē, 'fōr-\ *n*
fore·land \'fōr-lənd, 'fōr-\ *n*
fore·leg \'fōr-,leg, 'fōr-, -,lāg\
fore·limb \-,lim\ *n* : an arm,
gous to a foreleg
fore·lock \-,läk\ *n* : a lock of
head
fore·man \'fōr-mən, 'fōr-\ *n*
of a jury who acts as chairman
often specially trained workm
leads a gang or crew (2) : a
workers, a particular operatio
man·ship \-,ship\ *n*
fore·mast \-,mast, -məst\ *n* :
fore·milk \-,milk\ *n* **1** : first-
¹**fore·most** \'fōr-,mōst, 'fōr-\
forma first; akin to OHG *fruma*
a series or progression **2** : of
²**foremost** *adv* : in the first pla
fore·moth·er \'fōr-,məth-ər, 'f
fore·name \-,nām\ *n* : a first
fore·named \-,nāmd\ *adj* : pr
fore·noon \'fōr-,nün, 'fōr-, *f*
day ending with noon : MORNI
¹**fo·ren·sic** \fə-'ren(t)-sik, -'ren
fr. *forum*] **1** : belonging to, us
ture or to public discussion
RHETORICAL — **fo·ren·si·cal·l**
²**forensic** *n* **1** : an argumenta
constr : the art or study of arg
fore·or·dain \,fōr-ȯr-'dān, ,fo
advance : PREDESTINE — **fore·o**
fore·part \'fōr-,pärt, 'fōr-\ *n*
2 : the earlier part of a period
fore·passed *or* **fore·past** \-,pa
fore·paw \-,pȯ\ *n* : the paw of
fore·peak \-,pēk\ *n* : the extre